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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 20TH, 1910.

Last week we had some remarks in this column on the series of articles written by Mr. GERRARD FIENNES in the *London Daily Graphic*. On that occasion we referred to the Imperial problems which Great Britain had to solve, leaving for later consideration the writer's views on the alliance between Britain and Japan, which, he states, with all the emphasis of the sensational journalist, "cannot be renewed." However, as the treaty does not expire till 1915 many suns must set before the alliance is dissolved, and many things may happen during that time not dreamt of in Mr. FIENNES' political philosophy. The cause of all the coming trouble, to put Mr. FIENNES in a nutshell, is the Pacific Ocean, the name of which is to be made an irony by a conflict between Japan and the United States, in which the latter country is to get the worst of it, causing Australia to ignore the bonds of Empire and go to the "white man's" aid. Thence we proceed naturally to the much prophesied dissolution of the British Empire and China, with a capital letter. The cure for all this—or, perhaps, the remedy against it—is, according to Mr. FIENNES, a British Pacific Fleet, but how it is to save the situation Mr. FIENNES does not explain. It is true he says this Pacific Fleet will preserve the peace, but he does not indicate what countries are to be prevented from going to war by the presence of British warships. The first supposition is that he means Japan and the United States, but elsewhere he appears so determined that war

will break out sooner or later between those two countries that the supposition must be dropped. In fact, from another point of view, it might be argued that the presence of a British Fleet in the Pacific would rather be an incentive to war than a deterrent, for if the challenge is to come from Japan, as Mr. FIENNES thinks it is, then Japan would certainly rather make it when her ally had a strong fleet in the contested waters, even if only for the sake of having someone to stand by and see fair-play. The only other alternative is that the British Pacific Fleet is to preserve the peace by preventing Australia helping the United States. To the mere outsider, not versed in the inner secrets of politics, as Mr. FIENNES evidently is, this would seem to provide cause for an even more violent disruption of the British Empire. Surely of all situations conceivable as leading to that end the situation of the mother country coereing one of the dependencies to keep the peace is the most fraught with significance. What Mr. FIENNES really means, unless it is only a little bit of flag-waving, remains locked in his bosom. He is in the happy position of being able to say, whatever happens, "I told you so." But to hark back to Mr. FIENNES' fundamental position, on which he bases his scheme of world politics, why is he so cocksure that Japan and the United States are going to fight? Upon this point he has a significant confession to make. "I cannot advance arguments to prove it by chapter and verse," he writes, "but there are a hundred indications which show that a collision between Japan and the United States is approaching." Mr. FIENNES does not tell us what the hundred indications are; he only tells us one or two reasons why they are going to fight. Japan is to defeat the United States to use the power thus required to cry "Hands off!" to the White Man. Japan is to fight the United States for the sake of the consolidation of the Yellow Peoples, which will be easily accomplished when Japan has proved herself invincible. The immediate cause of the war is either to be the insistence of the Americans on their right to trade on equal terms with the Japanese in Manchuria and Korea, or the treatment of the subjects of the Eastern Power on the Pacific slope. In the pet phrase of the Japanese schoolmaster when cornered by some zealous student of English on the choice between two phrases—either will do. The hundred indications remain concealed in the depths of Mr. FIENNES' mind; he does not give us even one. As for the reasons for war, Mr. FIENNES is not very convincing. The Japanese may be a little mad, as the late Queen Victoria, back in the 'fifties, thought the British nation were, but are they so mad as all that? The war with Russia was for something substantial—to keep back aggression and give Japan a settling point on the Asiatic continent. A war with America would give Japan at the most the Philippines—not a very desirable possession, and one which the Japanese Government would probably hesitate about accepting, and Hawaii. But where are the indications of such a war? To those in the Far East they are much less evident than to those in the West, judging by the articles which appear from time to time in the Home papers. To put the truth bluntly, Japan is not in a position to go to war. She has not yet recovered from the last war, which was a burden almost too great for her to bear. The resiliency displayed after the war with China was absent on the conclusion of the war with Russia. It is true there was a boom of sorts, but it was entirely artificial. It was founded on some enterprises which have since nearly all collapsed, and the bubble burst on very small pressure—with disastrous results. The taxes imposed during the war have now been incorporated, without reduction, into the ordinary taxes, and will never be reduced. On the other hand, the cost of living has gone up, and will go up still higher, when the new tariff comes into operation. The depression in trade which set in after the collapse of the boom still continues, though the foreign trade returns show a slight improvement during the last few months. At the best, Japan, with her monopolies and her protective tariff policy, has an uphill road to climb and is not looking for any more wars. Some indication of this is given by the fact that she is now negotiating a permanent peace with her old enemy—Russia. Mr. FIENNES' prophecies are only the old stories of the Yellow Peril in a new guise, the implication of which is that the white man cannot compete with the yellow man save in engines of destruction; that the white man can only keep himself from being run down by blowing the yellow man out of the water. Of all Eastern nations the Japanese have shown the greatest ability, and the greatest ac-

tivity in absorbing Western civilization, but they are still very far from being able to compete with the West. The many marvellous legends circulated about the extraordinary powers of the Japanese have no foundation in fact. This year they are more plentiful than ever, and writers in London are gravely decanting on many matters of which they know nothing, although correct information is obtainable. As soon as the world realises that the people of Japan are very much the same as other people in other countries, that they have their faults and their virtues, their noble qualities and their ignoble qualities, the better it will be for everybody all round. But if people purposely set out to find a sensation it is extremely difficult to prevent them doing so, so probably Mr. FIENNES will find many believers.

The Macao opium farm has been let to a firm for \$148,000 per annum.

The nineteenth case of plague (fatal) was reported yesterday on board the s.s. *Yunnan*. It was imported from Canton.

It is reported that the Empress has consented to restore the navy with the funds of the Imperial family.

The first vessel to enter the newly-opened Port Arthur was the Portuguese warship *Vasco da Gama*. She steamed in on the 2nd inst.

Mr. Wood fined a Chinese \$500 or three months' imprisonment at the Magistracy yesterday for being in possession of eighteen tael of opium.

An Indian constable appeared before Mr. J. B. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday on a charge of intimidating other Indians from joining the Police force. The hearing was adjourned until to-day.

The following typhoon warning was received at the American Consulate-General from the Manila Observatory at 4 p.m. yesterday:—Depression over the Sulu Sea. It may develop into a typhoon.

A foreign woman, supposed to be a Russian Pole, was found murdered at Shanghai last Friday. She was stabbed in fifteen places and the circumstances pointed to a sudden but deliberate onslaught.

Telegrams from Stretton announce that large numbers of workmen employed in the construction of the Amoy Railway have abandoned the line owing to their hardships and to the small wages they receive.

The 1st Battalion Middlesex Regiment is under orders to move from Allahabad to Dimpore, with a detachment at Dum Dum. About the same time the 4th Battalion of the Middlesex will move from Singapore to Lebong.

Many curious things pass through the Post Office. A sheriff's receipt which seems to have accidentally dropped into a letter box has been returned to the firm by the Hongkong postal authorities with a polite explanation.

Hongkong will be interested to learn that the Kowloon-Canton Railway will be opened about the middle of next week. Unfortunately the carriages are not yet ready, but the trucks will be converted temporarily into passenger wagons.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning Commodore Byres called officially on His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government at Government House. A salute of eleven guns was fired from the Kowloon Battery in his honour. His Excellency returned the call on H.M.S. *Tamar* at noon.

It is reported that the Hon. Colonial Secretary of Macao, Dr. Manilla, is going home shortly. By his departure the Colony of Macao loses one of its most capable officials. The services rendered by Dr. Manilla in Portuguese Africa are well known. In Macao he has proved himself to be an experienced administrator, and has done more for the Colony than many of his predecessors.

It is stated on reliable authority that the Waipatu will support the plan of H. E. Chang Jen-chin, Viceroy of the Liang Kiang, for pulling down the city wall of Shanghai. Good macadamised roads will be constructed around the city in order to forestall any demand by various nations for extending the international settlement in Shanghai. A competent deputy will be sent to Nanjing to discuss this plan with the Viceroy.

A Peking message states that the Board of War has decided to request the Governors and Viceroy of Chihli, Shantung, Kiangsu, Chekiang, Fokien and Kwantung to have the habits and health of the people who live along the sea coast carefully investigated and to report to the Board on these matters. It is reported that the Board of War proposes to establish conscription offices in the regions mentioned, and recruits will be drawn from them for the navy as well as for the army.

Pengos silk caught the fancy of Russian womenfolk in the Far East, and Chinese peddlers in this commodity numbering over 800 drove a thriving business until the closing of Vladivostok to free trade. This marked the beginning of a gradual decline in this peddling trade. The peddlers then hit upon the plan of making an expedition to Germany and, according to Tsingtao advices, a large number of them are applying to the Kiaochow Government for passports.

TELEGRAMS.

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JAPAN'S NEW TARIFF.

Tokyo, July 19th.

The Official Gazette notifies that the new Japanese Tariff will come into force on July 17th, 1911.

[FROM THE "CHUNG HAOI SAN PO."]

CANTON-HANKOW AND SZECHUEN RAILWAY LOANS.

Peking, July 19th.

It is announced that the President of the Board of Posts and Communications intends to call a meeting of the Railway Boards concerned in Peking, the British, German American and French Ministers, and the representatives of the Provinces who opposed the loan, to discuss the matter with a view to arriving at a settlement.

[REUTERS' SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE SULTAN.

London, July 18th.

A deputation representing the Muslims of China, Mongolia and Turkestan have arrived at Constantinople to congratulate the Sultan on his accession and on the establishment of a constitutional regime in Turkey.

JAPANESE VISITORS.

London, July 18th.

The Japanese cruiser "Ikoma" has arrived at Gravesend. The Mayor went on board and welcomed the visitors.

THE ROYAL INFLUENCE ON THE FORCES.

London, July 18th.

The "Times" states that the Royal visit to Aldershot is regarded as strong evidence of the intention of the King to reconstitute the royal personal influence in the Forces.

The visit already has had an electrifying effect in the Aldershot Command.

Their Majesties embark on Thursday for a week's inspection of the Navy, including a review of the combined fleets.

CANADA'S MILITARY INEFFICIENCY.

London, July 19th.

General Sir John French, Inspector General of the British Military Forces, has arrived in England.

"The Times" correspondent understands that his report is couched in the most succinct language, and that General French, believing the Canadians wish for the baldest truth, discloses a state of military inefficiency that will be a revelation to the Dominion.

THE KING'S FRENCH SYMPATHY.

London, July 19th.

The Earl of Northampton, in announcing to President Faillieres the accession of King George, said His Majesty would never forget the proofs of friendship and affection which his late father had received from the French people.

King George was animated with the same feeling of affection, and it would be a keen satisfaction to His Majesty to see the entente cordiale continue to increase.

GOLD DISCOVERY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Grand Trunk Pacific engineers report in the neighbourhood of Stewart, B.C., a remarkable discovery of quartz reef gold. They say that a thousand stamps could be worked for a hundred years on ground they have traversed, and scarcely mark the reef, which is many miles in extent and in places more than 2,000 ft. high. There is, they report, a great mountain range of ore, and great porphyry dykes extend through the reef and between them lies ore from 20 ft. to 1,000 ft. wide. The engineers declare that this will prove to be the greatest mineral discovery ever made.

SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, July 19th.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. F. A. HAZELAND (ACTING PRINCIPAL JUDGE).

AN ARMED ROBBERY CHARGE.

Lai Fung and three others were indicted on a charge of armed robbery. Prisoners pleaded not guilty, and the following jury was empanelled.—W. M. Humphreys (foreman), E. H. Ray, J. Hunter, A. S. Curdie, T. Hunter, C. Skott and E. E. Ellis. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. H. L. Denny, jun., who prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, stated that the prisoners were charged with what was usually called armed robbery, and also with receiving stolen property. He thought he would not have the slightest difficulty in proving that this robbery took place. It occurred at night time, and had all the attendant characteristics of armed robbery in this Colony. An armed band ransacked the house, which was at Kowloon, and owing to it being night, only one of the four prisoners was recognised as being there, and he was recognised by only one occupant of the house. That was the first prisoner. When he was arrested and taken to his home, his wife handed the police two pawn tickets, both of which related to property which was identified by witnesses as property stolen that night. The evidence against the second was that he was arrested at 36, Kowloon, and that in this house part of the stolen property was found. The third prisoner was arrested in the same house as the second, and in a matched close by garments stolen in this robbery were found, and were claimed by the prisoners. In addition were found a bag of pepper, torches and other things used in armed robberies. He thought the jury would not have the slightest doubt that the first, second and third prisoners were concerned in the robbery, but the evidence against the fourth was much weaker. On him was found a purse which one of the witnesses claimed, and that was the only evidence against him. It would be for the jury to say whether they were satisfied that the purse belonged to the witness who claimed it.

After hearing the evidence the jury found the first prisoner guilty of armed robbery, and the other three guilty of receiving stolen goods. His Lordship sentenced the first, who had a previous conviction, to fourteen years' imprisonment with hard labour and 24 strokes of the birch. The receivers were each sentenced to seven years' imprisonment with hard labour.

THE SIEGE OF COLOWAN.

Macao, July 18th.

The military operations in Colowan seem to be confined to the efforts of the land force to clear the island. So far they have met with no resistance, and little or nothing has been seen of the pirates. The *Reinha Donna Amélia* has returned to Hongkong. Eleven men were captured on board a junk in the inner harbour.

SILVER WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.

On Saturday, 16th inst., Dr. and Mrs. Swan, of the Canton Hospital, held an "At Home" on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of their wedding. During the afternoon the number of callers gave ample evidence of the large circle of friends known by the genial doctor and his wife, and the popularity enjoyed by them here. Congratulations were heard on all sides and quite a large number of silver presents and congratulatory telegrams were received. A rather pleasant feature of the numerous presents was a large bridal bouquet, satin ribbons included, presented by Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, of Tamsang, consisting of five tuberoses. During the afternoon tea and refreshments were partaken of, and in the course of conversation the doctor was heard to remark that but for being married, and having enjoyed twenty-five happy years of companionship of his better half, he would have left this country long ago.

POST OFFICE WIRELESS.

The Post Office has issued the following notice: Radiotelegrams intended for transmission to ocean liners through Post Office coast stations in the United Kingdom are now accepted with simplified addresses, consisting of the name of the address and the name of the ship, with the addition of the word "wireless," thus:—
"Jones, Steamship New York, Wireless."
The Post Office selects the most suitable coast station and forwards the radiotelegram accordingly. The sender may still, however, if he chooses, insert the name of a coast station as hitherto. The name of the appropriate coast station is still necessary in the address of radiotelegrams to packet steamers.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—
On the 19th at 11.40 a.m.—The barometer has fallen quickly on the E. and N.E. coasts of China owing to the typhoon which is moving Northwards and crossing the Lower Yangtze, probably in the neighbourhood of Chinkiang. It is likely to revere to the N.E. and cross the Yellow Sea.
Pressure has increased quickly over Formosa and the S.E. coast of China, and decreased slightly in the Southern Philippines. It is high over the Pacific; to the E. of Japan.
Fresh S.W. and S. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and along the S. coast of China.
Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to day, 0.36 inches.
The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—
Hongkong & Neighbourhood { S.W. and S. winds, rain.
Same as No. 1.
Formosa Channel { Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between { Same as No. 1.
Hongkong and Lamook { Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between { Same as No. 1.
Hongkong and Hainan { Same as No. 1.

CHEMIST CHARGED WITH EVADING OPIUM ORDINANCE.

MORPHINE NOT MARKED ON SHIP'S MANIFEST.

Before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon Mr. G. A. Watkins, general manager of Messrs. Watkins, Ltd., was charged with that he did not, on the importation of one package of morphine into the Colony by the s.s. *Benlary*, declare the amount of morphine contained therein.

Mr. H. L. Denny, senr., Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and defendant was represented by Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. F. X. d'Almada & Castro (of Messrs. d'Almada & Smith).

Mr. Denny informed the Court that this was a charge brought by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports under section 54 of the Opium Ordinance 23 of 1909. That section provided that every licensee under sections 51 and 53 of this Ordinance should on importation of morphine or any compound of opium truly declare before the Superintendent the amount of morphine or opium contained therein, and any such licensee making a false declaration in this regard should be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance. The defendant was a licensee under section 51 of the Ordinance; that was to say, he held a licence from the Principal Civil Medical Officer to import for sale or use within the Colony morphine. He was the holder of a bill of lading for two cases of morphine, which were marked, and which came aboard the s.s. *Benlary*. These goods appeared on the manifest of the vessel consigned to the consignee's order. Before the vessel arrived here a Revenue Officer under the Liquors Ordinance, Mr. Brett, when he saw the manifest marked this case, and also five cases under bill of lading 13 for inspection when the vessel arrived. Acting under the Liquors Ordinance he wished to see what these cases contained. The vessel arrived on the 21st of last month and the goods were not properly described on the manifest as they ought to have been. There was a breach of the Ordinance with reference to that, but Mr. Denny was not proceeding for any breach under that section. Under section 77 it was an offence to bring morphine into the Colony without its being declared on the manifest. When these goods arrived they were not landed as morphine or opium and put in a special godown set apart for that purpose, but were landed as ordinary merchandise, and put into No. 9 godown of the Wharf and Godown Co. On the morning of the 24th the defendant sent his coolies to take delivery of these two cases. As his Worship would see, the speaker was only proceeding with reference to one case. The Revenue Officer wanted to open these cases to see whether any breach of the Liquors Ordinance had been committed, but the coolies declined to open them, and said they must refer to their master. Then, in the afternoon, finding that those cases could not be obtained without any declaration, a permit was produced permitting the defendant to land this case as containing morphine. He would prove that the coolies went to take delivery of the cases about nine in the morning, that no declaration was made till after that time, and that the permit was not produced till the afternoon. After hearing the evidence for the prosecution, Mr. Denny thought his Worship would have no doubt that the coolies were able to obtain this morphine when it was applied for, no declaration would have been made. Mr. Potter—We are not charged with that. My friend is formulating another charge altogether.

Mr. Denny—I object to my friend interrupting.

Mr. Potter—I insist on having the charge formulated or dropped.

His Worship—The charge is formulated.

Mr. Potter—Yes, for making a false declaration.

Mr. Denny—Nothing of the sort. I say my friend has no right to interrupt.

Mr. Potter—I am going to take an objection.

His Worship—Sit down just now. I can see no reason for that.

Mr. Denny—The charge is that the defendant imported this case without making a declaration under the section.

Mr. Potter—The charge is, making a false declaration.

Mr. Denny—The charge is that he imported these goods without making a declaration under the section.

Mr. Potter—Your Worship sees that it is not so. Section four is quite clear: it says, "Anyone making such a false declaration is committing an offence."

Mr. Denny said the charge was importing without making a declaration. If his Worship thought the Ordinance was drawn in such a way that there was no offence in that, then it was another matter. The first part of the section said distinctly that every person importing should make a declaration, and his point was that no declaration was made when this was imported. If, after considering the matter, his Worship said there was no offence in that, and if he went further and said there was no attempt to commit such an offence, then the defendant would be entitled to acquittal.

He said, first of all, that there was such an offence committed, and secondly, if his Worship was not satisfied that it was actually committed, then he would say there was an attempt to commit such an offence. And every attempt under the Ordinance was punishable in the same way as an offence itself.

His Worship (to Mr. Potter)—Your preliminary objection is that the summons is improper?

Mr. Potter—It is absolutely astonishing. The section is clear, and the charge under it should be making a false declaration. The summons is taken under section 24, and the penalty under that section is for making a false declaration. I never heard anything more astounding than the way Mr. Denny opened this case. He has opened a case of attempted fraud, which he cannot do.

Mr. Denny—I say the first part of the section is perfectly clear, that every importer shall make a true declaration, and if he makes no declaration he is committing an offence.

Mr. Potter—You cannot split a section like that. Every section must be read as a whole, especially when there is not a comma to separate the first from the second part of the section.

After hearing the evidence his Worship dismissed the charge.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday at the Board Room. Mr. B. D. O. Wolfe presided, and there were present:—Hon. Mr. A. W. Brown (Registrar-General), Colonel Sir Joseph Fayrer, P.M.O., Hon. Mr. B. A. Howett, Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Dr. G. L. Fitzwilliams, Mr. Ng-Hon Tze, Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Dr. F. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Dr. W. W. Payne (Assistant Medical Officer of Health), and Mr. W. Bowen Rowlands (Secretary).

NULLAHS NEAR MILITARY HOSPITAL.

The PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER of Health submitted the following minute relative to the nullahs to the east of the Military Hospital:—I have to report that I inspected the channels and nullahs to the east of the Military Hospital, Bowen Road, in company with Major Probyn, R.A.M.C. The channeling is defective in places as the result of the recent storms, and needs repairing, while the large nullah from Magazine Gap should be dealt with by cutting wide grooves in the stone bed to facilitate the flow of the water, and by filling in with cement the outlying pockets in which water lies, ponding the time when it can be properly trained. I noticed a dam across a tributary to this nullah on about the same level as the hospital, which collects water for the Bowen Road aqueduct to which it is carried by a pipe. This should be done away with, or carried very much higher up stream; also a small dam and pipe in the cemented channel close to the hospital should be removed. There is a large quantity of brushwood on the hillside (Crown Land) to the east of the hospital which ought to be cut down for a distance of 200 yards from the hospital buildings, leaving only trees. The Botanical and Forestry Department undertake this work above the Kennedy Road level.

Dr. FITZWILLIAMS minute—Stricter supervision of these nullahs should be kept, and repairs due to storms, etc., would then come to notice before outbreaks of illness draw attention to them. It would also prevent the coolies bathing in these pools, as I have seen comparatively lately.

The following letter from Major Probyn, Special Sanitary Officer, to Lieut. Colonel Sir Joseph Fayrer, Principal Medical Officer, was read:—I have the honour to report for your information, so that a representation can be made at a subsequent meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board, the very insanitary condition of the two nullahs lying east of the Bowen Road Military Hospital. These nullahs are a distinct menace to the health of the patients in the hospital, as also to the occupants of the various barracks adjoining these water courses, as well as to the inhabitants of the city of Victoria. During the recent prolonged drought the courses of the streams were converted into a series of water holes most of which were teeming with mosquito larvae, chiefly of the anopheles family. Fortunately, the day after I discovered these larvae, the profuse downpour of rain effectually washed out these pools, and none too soon, as some of the larvae, or rather nymphs, I obtained, developed into mosquito in the course of two days. Now, these water holes will appear again as soon as the flow of water diminishes in the nullahs, and we shall get a fresh brood of mosquitoes developing there. I strongly recommend that the Board be approached with a view of checking the conditions obtaining in this neighbourhood, by making a clear passage for the water to run away, or if this be not possible to treat the nullah with some larvicide fluid to inhibit the development of mosquitoes. Would it not be a good plan if the Board detailed one of its inspectors who has received a little training similar to the mousetrappers trained by me to go round and inspect likely places where mosquitoes may breed during the malarial season?

The PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER forwarded with this letter another in which he reported visiting the nullah in question, and stating that he was of opinion that immediate steps should be taken to do away with these water holes, as their existence as breeding ponds for the anopheles variety in particular, was a serious menace not only to the Military Hospital, but to the new block of buildings (married quarters) just below the hospital, but to the Colony generally. During the last long drought the Military Hospital was infested with mosquitoes, and it was some time before this probable, and apparently only possible, source of danger was discovered. Some of the pools were found teeming with larvae (anopheles). He had intended bringing this to the notice of the Board, but the heavy rain which came washed out the whole nullah, and for a long time the Hospital was not troubled. This later and shorter drought had demonstrated the fact that fresh larvae had been discovered and mosquitoes had again begun to infest the building, which was ample proof that so long as these water holes existed, so long would danger exist. Perhaps the Board could see a way to stopping this nuisance either by filling up the holes or rough training the nullah.

Dr. FITZWILLIAMS minute—I am strongly in favour of this being done as soon as possible. Money expended promptly in the best of economies in such a case.

Mr. HOOPER—I think the work should be done.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL—We should have a report from our own men as well, and the Medical Officer of Health should bring to our notice at the same time all the nullah training work he considers should be undertaken, so that we may judge of the comparative urgency of each item. What is the vote for nullah training?

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—I agree with the Registrar-General. There are a number of nullahs which should be attended to, some possibly of equal importance to the nullah specially referred to.

The PRESIDENT stated that the opinion of the Board's Medical Officer on this question had been supplied, as requested by one of the members. The vote for nullah training was \$15,000 in the 1910 estimates. The whole question in the two papers before the meeting was whether the training of the nullah near the Military Hospital was of sufficient importance to take precedence of any other works of the kind in the Colony, and was work so pressing that they should recommend it being undertaken at once. If properly trained, it would cost \$3,200, but the Medical Officer of Health in his report made an alternative suggestion.

The PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER thought it was of the utmost importance that this nullah should be efficiently trained at once. Temporary measures might do for some time, but it appeared to him that it would have to be properly trained later. At the present moment there were nine cases of malarial fever from the family quarters below the Military Hospital, five cases had broken out in his own company, and three patients who were admitted to hospital with other diseases had contracted malaria there. There were also fifteen cases from the city of Victoria, making in all 32 cases. He was perfectly convinced in his own mind that all these cases emanated from the nullah in question. In samples of water he had examined he had found larvae of the anopheles variety. He had also been told there were cases of malaria at the top end of the nullah amongst residents. On these grounds he urged the importance of having the nullah trained before any other work was done, although he quite agreed with the remarks of the Registrar-General.

Mr. HOOPER thought, after what they had heard from the Principal Medical Officer, that it was the duty of the Board to strongly urge upon the Government the necessity of training this nullah at once. He thought it would be money well spent, and the adoption of temporary measures would simply mean a recurrent vote. Therefore he would move that the Board recommend the Government to take immediate steps to train the nullah.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL said he would not go so far without having information about other nullahs. He believed the malaria at West Point was but present, and there was equally important work to be done there. All he was willing to do now was to put this on the list of urgent nullahs.

The PRESIDENT said there were three other nullahs which had been put down for training. One at Shek-tong, running past the University, was actually being trained at the present moment. Another was at Mt. Austin, and this was undertaken on the recommendation of the select committee in connection with the Pokfulam reservoir. He should say this, from a malarial point of view, was not so important as the one already mentioned. The third was at Wongnei-cheong, where for years there had been complaints from residents. All three nullahs were on the list to be trained, but he did not think there was much malaria this year at Wongnei-cheong. He agreed with Mr. Hooper that if this work was done it would be better to make a good job of it while they were at it, as a rough training would probably mean that it would have to be done again sooner or later. At the same time, he thought nullah training at Wongnei-cheong should not be forgotten.

Dr. FITZWILLIAMS asked what it would cost to train all the three nullahs. Most of the people who were affected by the nullah at West Point, he understood, were Government servants, and they were constantly complaining of the effects of fever. It seemed to him that these complaints had been going on now for years, and hesitation in spending, say, \$3,000 was affecting not only health, but life, which was surely more important than \$3,000.

The PRESIDENT said he pointed out before that the vote for training of nullahs this year, which was probably all spent, was \$15,000. With that money spent, an extra vote would be required to train this nullah near the Military Hospital if undertaken. Therefore it did not look as if the Government were neglecting to train nullahs. He thought the amount spent on the training of nullahs had probably been not less than \$15,000 yearly since 1903. The number of trained nullahs that could be seen about would afford ample proof of that.

Mr. HOOPER's motion that the training of the nullah in the neighbourhood of Mt. Austin Barracks should be considered urgent and trained at once at a cost estimated at \$3,200 was then put, and seconded by the President.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL asked that the mover should add that the Government be requested to increase the vote under this heading. He thought \$15,000 a very small sum indeed for this most important work.

Mr. HOOPER agreed, and asked that the remarks of the Principal Medical Officer should be forwarded to the Government so that they might see what influence the Board in coming to this decision.

The motion was carried, but the Hon. Mr. Hewitt declined to vote because he said he was not at all satisfied that the training of this particular nullah was the most urgent.

SANITARY LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

A list of legal proceedings taken by the Sanitary Department against persons for breaches of the Public Health and Building Ordinances during June was submitted.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL stated that most of these proceedings were taken for the dumping of rubbish. In small lanes rubbish was thrown down from upper windows, and five minutes after the scavenging coolies had passed, these lanes were as bad again. Carts had been placed at different parts of the city, but these were removed on account of complaints of residents in their vicinity.

Mr. HOOPER suggested that permanent dust bins should be erected in different parts.

The PRESIDENT, speaking from personal experience, did not favour these. One was erected near the Western market, but it got so frightfully offensive that it had to be removed and a dust cart substituted. He thought if every household obtained a dust bin it would improve matters. Another drawback to the fixed bins was that they attracted rats, the doors being constantly left open.

Mr. HOOPER suggested automatic doors.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL—That would mean steel fittings.

Mr. HOOPER—You needn't have them made of gold.

The PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER thought movable dust bins would be better.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL, but pointed out that in wet weather the coolies took the covers to protect them from the rain.

WHISKY AND MILK.

The Government Analyst submitted results of the examinations made by him under The Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance for the quarter ending June 30th. Of the nine samples of milk examined all were found to be genuine, but one of the six samples of whisky examined was found to be adulterated.

Dr. FITZWILLIAMS—What steps were taken with regard to the sample of whisky found adulterated? I think that the source of this sample should be published.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL said he had referred this matter to the Captain Superintendent of Police, and Captain Badley said there was one case in which the Analyst reported the liquor slightly adulterated and suggested that a warning would suffice. The Captain Superintendent submitted the matter to the Government, was instructed to warn the seller, and did so, but if the name was required he could supply it. A circular was sent round to all dealers last month calling attention to the new definition of whisky, brandy and rum, and the sample in question was taken by Inspector Withers before that circular was issued. The President asked Dr. Fitzwilliams if he wished to press the matter.

Dr. FITZWILLIAMS said he did not, but he thought it would act as a deterrent if a man who adulterated spirits had his name posted in all hotels and restaurants. That would cure him of adulterating for better than a nominal fine if it could be done.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL said there had only been a slight adulteration in this case, and he presumed that was why nothing further was done in the matter. A case of gross adulteration would mean a Police Court case, and he presumed a man so charged would receive greater publicity through the Press.

DISAPPROVED GOVERNMENTAL POLICY.

Mr. HOOPER asked what steps had been taken to give effect to the resolution which the Board passed at its last meeting regarding the removal of the Water Police Station to Kowloon.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL said the reply from the Government was being circulated then.

Mr. HOOPER—Perhaps you might tell us what it is?

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL said the reply was that the Government thanked the Board for their recommendation in the matter and had considered the site which was recommended by the Board, but had found that the one opposite the station in Canton Road was more suitable. That was the gist of the reply.

Mr. HOOPER—If that is the gist of the reply, I would ask if it is not treating the Board rather contemptuously. Papers are circulated to members which we go through and take the trouble to visit the site and thoroughly digest the question on which we are invited to express an opinion, and by that time the building is half erected. When we discussed this question the other day I find that this building was practically finished. If the Government had already considered the subject and made up their minds, what was the good of their wasting the time of members of this Board? I acquit you, Mr. President, because I don't think, when you brought the matter before us last meeting that you were aware the building was in course of erection.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL in reply to this I may say I ascertained by a visit to Kowloon that the old building was being pulled down. As I had received no communication by that time I referred the matter to the Government, and it appears that during this time the work of re-erecting the building has been proceeding.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—In the Government under any obligation to refer this question to the Board?

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL—I presume that under section 162 this matter should have been referred to the Board, and as President I regret that it has not until now.

Mr. HOOPER—Are the papers in circulation? The REGISTRAR-GENERAL—Yes, they will come up at next meeting.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The T.K.K. str. *Chiao Maru* sailed from San Francisco on the 19th inst. for Hongkong via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Manila, and is due to arrive at this port on the 19th inst.

The C.P.R. Co's str. *Empress of China*, which left here on the 25th ultimo, arrived at Vancouver on the 16th inst.

The I.G.M. str. *Boon*, which left here on the 14th inst. at 4 p.m., arrived at Singapore on the 19th inst. at 6 a.m.

The C.P.R. Co's str. *Empress of India*, arrived at Shanghai at 8.30 a.m. on the 19th inst., and left again at 7 p.m. same day for Nagasaki, where she is due to arrive at 6 a.m. on the 21st inst.

WRIGHT AND GREEN'S "PREMIER."

SOOTY WHISKY—just the same as you get at home in Scotland—Advt.

HOME AND CHINA AFFAIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 19th.

CHANGING CONDITIONS.

It is interesting to watch the difference the change in monarchs has made to the life of the well-to-do circles of His Majesty's subjects. As there will be no royal participation in Cowes week this year there is a slump in yachting as a Society pastime and only the real enthusiasts will be seen on the Solent. But shooting is a different story. To begin with, the shorter season and the lessened entertaining, not to mention the rubber boom, have left our home-grown aristocrats with money enough to run the best grouse moors in Scotland, with the result that American millionaires not having it all their own way for once. There will be Royal activity in Scotland, too, for in a few weeks, after Windsor and the Isle of Wight have been visited by the King and Queen, Balmoral will once more become the centre of the circle that revolves round the reigning monarch of Great Britain. There has been a report that an establishment will be bought on the Kent coast, not far from Margate, and another in Ireland, but there is nothing definite about that yet. Prince Henry is going to school at Broadstairs in that region of Kent, and the air has done him some good that the report may have some foundation. Prince Edward takes his elevation in title to Prince of Wales very calmly. He has rubbed shoulders with too many other boys to be very much set on such accessories. When he first went to Osborne to school a youngster came along and saluted him with the query, "Hallo! Who are you? What's your name?" "Edward," said the Prince. "Edward what? Haven't you got my other name?" "Edward of Wales," was the reply. "Oh! You're that fellow, are you?" said the lad as he sauntered off. So a few years of that sort of thing has given the young Prince a fairly broad perspective, even if he had any doubts about it before.

PROSPECTIVE RUBBER EXHIBITION.

The second international rubber exhibition, to be held next year, will beat all previous efforts in that line of show. It is a striking demonstration two years ago of how the immense plantation business had sprung up from a tiny case of seedlings grown at Kow some thirty years ago from seed smuggled out of Brazil, but the next year the exhibition will be an open-opener to those not in the know as to the development of this industry that has been keeping stock-brokers working at nights for the last few months. Germany is supporting the show very heartily, as well as every rubber growing and rubber manufacturing country in the world. There will be three medals awarded by the Rubber Growers' Association for the best plantation products, and Malaya will surely be putting in a big series of exhibits. Your old Governor, Sir Henry Blake, is again the moving spirit of the enterprise.

ANOTHER ROOM PRECINCT.

By the way, for the consolation of those of you who have dabbled in the alluring pastime of rubber speculation or investment, let me give the gist of an announcement made this week by an expert who has been studying the declaration of a Liverpool scientist and a Kiel (Germany) professor as to their having discovered the secret of making synthetic rubber. As to the Liverpool discovery very little is known, and that little does not disturb the experts in the natural rubber business. The German process is based on isoprene, and that comes from turpentine. But though the process is successful it takes so much turpentine to produce the rubber substitute that the cost is prohibitive for a really dangerous competitor with real rubber. So the expert concludes that rubber investors may sleep quietly as far as that is concerned. Also, there are financial prophets who know all about the stocks in hand, the plantations and their output, present and prospective, and the development of demand and supply, and they predict that a second and a bigger boom is on the way to drive some investors crazy and bust others up into the ranks of the wealthy.

EASTERN PROMINENCE.

What with missionaries of all lands at Edinburgh giving a big share of their attention to China, and especially to the need for unity in establishing that much talked of university, the Japan-British Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush, and Malayan marksmen, including a Chinese dead shot, at Bisley, the Far East is well in the public eye just now. The other day there was an interesting reunion at the exhibition, attended by a party of Japanese journalists over here and the representatives of the leading dailies of this realm. The Duke of Norfolk was there and spoke sympathetically of the late King. It was decided to send a birthday greeting to King George, who, he said, had shown a special desire that the display of Japanese arts and crafts, so splendidly supported by the Japanese Imperial Government, should not be deprived of any success by reason of the national bereavement.

The Japanese present heartily supported the message to King George. They included not only several journalists, but Messrs. Hikojo Wada, Yanawaki, Ushitake, Beppe, Tsukamoto, Harada, Akinaka, Y. Okamoto, and Nao Kanakaki of the Imperial Japanese Commission. Count Hirokichi Matsui, the Commissioner-General, who has been most active in making the Japanese section a success—in fact a greater success than the British—has found the British climate very trying and is at present down with sickness.

King George also gave great pleasure to the Far Eastern men who are competing at Bisley by calling them up to London a day or two ago. "We know His Majesty was a good shot," said one of them afterwards, "but we were not prepared for the warmth of his reception and the keen interest he showed in rifle shooting."

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

Our old friends the suffragettes are threatening to get vapourish again. There is a Compulsory Bill before Parliament to get in the thinned

of the wedge and admit about a million and a quarter women to the Parliamentary voting register on a property qualification. But the Premier is not very rosy in his replies as to finding time for it and the ladies are wrath. They have seen the advantage of several months of peaceful methods and their procession of ten thousand of all classes to Hyde Park last week was the best thing they have ever done, but the Women's Freedom League, through Mrs. How Martyn, and the other and separate group operating under the leadership of Christabel Pankhurst, are beating slaughter. It must be the Bill or rebellion, says Mrs. How Martyn, and she wants the rebellion to come quickly, for she has a lecture tour arranged for the early autumn in America in which she is to show to eager Yankee housewives who looked in prison garb, yet how brutally the bold men treated her in Holloway. This, by the way, is a profitable trade just now. Of course Mrs. How Martyn means to rake in Transatlantic dollars. There is another sweet girl who tied herself to the grille in the House of Commons one night and screamed for the vote to be given on the spot. She is now back in Australia, I see, and all the high-souled tincture of woman's wrongs has gone. Instead she is drawing folks to the box office to hear her tell the tale of "How I tied myself to the Grille." These young women have strong business instincts, after all.

COLONIAL INSTITUTES.

The annual reception of the Royal Colonial Institute is being held to-night at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, and I see they have an attractive programme of music and entertainment to make things pleasant for the thousands who attend. I am informed that with the growing interest in the overseas dominions the work of the Institute has extended wonderfully in the last year or two, with the result that more room is urgently needed. The building in the Northumberland Avenue is therefore to be rebuilt to provide ample accommodation for the reading room and library, and offices placed at the disposal of the Fellows. Meanwhile the clerical staff are removing to one of the larger of the Whitehall Rooms opposite, where they will be housed for the summer months. After all is done there will be accommodation thoroughly adapted for entertaining Colonial visitors; mainly from Canada, Australia, and South Africa, however, for the traveller from the Far East finds rather less for himself at the institute than he sometimes wishes for. He feels himself rather swamped in the crowd of men from other corners of the Empire.

THE POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

There is plenty of restiveness in the Radical camp over the Conference that is proceeding over the Commons versus Lords dispute. Men like Mr. Joseph Martin, M.P., former Premier for British Columbia, are telling the Premier bluntly they don't trust any conference in the matter. But, any way, the debates in secret are to continue till towards the end of July and the situation may be eased in some degree, though few believe a real settlement will result. Curiously enough there is a feeling both in London and Dublin, hardly traceable to its source, but none the less persistent, that the Home Rule question will be settled at a conference on a basis of compromise. T. P. O'Connor has referred to the rumour in one of his articles, and William O'Brien, of the independent camp of Nationalists, has made a suggestive speech in which he advocated Ireland acting as a peacemaker in this Parliamentary crisis instead of as a stumbling block, so that her own troubles might be dealt with similarly with no enemy in England to oppose the justice of her claims. It is pretty, but is there any foundation for it? I wonder.

SIR ROBERT BREDON.

Sir Robert Bredon, ex-chief of the Chinese Customs, is home again, and will remain, I understand, in London for the next week or two before going to Scotland. He has had several long talks with members of the Government and Sir J. McLeary Brown.

MISSIONARY WORK.

There is no doubt that the great International Missionary Congress at Edinburgh has had the effect of surprising the general public into some sort of recognition of the remarkable scope and variety of missionary effort in these days. The statistical data that has been issued in connection with the movement shows how the missionaries have spread themselves over the uttermost parts of the earth under the auspices of no less than 788 societies with funds amounting to about ten million pounds annually. So far as the results are concerned it is conceivable that for the future there will be less overlapping and more concentrated effort on the darkest corners of the globe. China and Japan, of course, came in for special consideration, and it was generally agreed that for the future the key to the situation in the East is teaching rather than preaching.

NEW TEARS.

When we heard during the past year or two all the vials of Liberal wrath being poured out on the House of Lords we naturally came to the conclusion that never again would Liberals accept titles or laud themselves with closer relations with the accursed second chamber. There was our surprise when we opened our papers on the morning of the King's Birthday and saw the heading, "Seven new peers." We looked them closely into the matter, and we found them of the old-fashioned brand—rich plutocrats, running for titles, while shouting for Demos. Wherefore, for once in a while, we are in agreement with a Labour leader, Ramsay MacDonald, when he says:—"These new appointments are awful warnings of what might be looked for if the Liberals merely had the reforming of the House of Lords on their list. If I am going to have an aristocrat I want a genuine aristocrat and not merely a plutocrat. If we are to have men of title holding even the limited power in the Constitution which the Vote revolutionists give, I want men whom I can respect and not men who have bought their way into the Upper Chamber by liberally subscribing to the party funds." These appointments are the most and suspicious of the attitude of the Government towards the party conference on

the Lords issue will soon be making trouble for the Premier among his Liberal supporters unless his information misrepresents in its translation into action.

INDIAN ASPIRATIONS.

To meet the sentiment of the Indian people two proposals are in the air and are receiving the attention of the Government. One is to establish a great Indian museum of majestic architecture alongside the new County Hall that is being built for the London County Council, and the other is to admit representatives of the native rulers to the reformed House of Lords. As to the museum design on the Oriental style has been prepared by Mr. Chisholm, formerly government architect at Madras, and if it were built there would be a really notable addition to the sights of London.

THE MAN BEHIND A THRONE.

A TALK WITH SIAM'S GENERAL ADVISER.

Returning to Bangkok from a well earned holiday spent in America and Switzerland, Mr. Westergaard, General Adviser to His Siamese Majesty's Government, was a passenger by the German mail steamer *Kilcht* and went ashore at Penang for a few hours. His position, especially for an American, at the court of an oriental potentate is probably unique. There are many other "foreigners" holding important offices under the Siamese Government, British, Danish, German, etc., but none with the influence and powers of Mr. Westergaard, who has for years been recognised as the man behind the throne. Of his versatility, ability, ability, fair, and great popularity, both with his fellow officials and the public generally, everyone who knows him speaks with enthusiasm.

A PROFESSOR OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Prior to entering the service of the Siamese Government, Mr. Westergaard, practised at the American bar and was a professor of international law at Harvard University. One of his first tasks in Siam was to codify the laws there; but the sphere of his influence is far as extended as that. He has been a most important figure in Siam's internal administration or her relations with other countries on which his opinion is not sought, and the advice he tenders is almost invariably accepted. He enjoys the implicit confidence of the King and members of the royal family and no Siamese could be more keenly interested in the progress and prosperity of Siam. Personally Mr. Westergaard is a man of the kindest and most approachable disposition, and without "Siam" diplomatic equitation or unnecessary official reticence. He has the gift of terse and lucid exposition and possesses a perfect fund of information on all things Siamese.

MUCH INTERVIEWED.

As was only natural, during his visit to the United States he was the subject of numerous interviews. He tells an amusing story of his arrival at Baltimore, where dozens of reporters and photographers came out to meet him. He launched, plied him with questions, and snapped his wife and himself to their host's content. This ordeal over Mr. Westergaard heaved a sigh of relief, but was horror-struck when a reporter on the steamer pointed out a crowd on the shore composed of his colleagues, representatives of rival news sheets, who had no passes for the launch and were playing a waiting game with Mr. Westergaard as their marked victim. He saw there was no escape and had to make the best of it. The King of Siam had been greatly impressed by the splendid work of Americans in the field of scientific agriculture, and while Mr. Westergaard was in Washington the latter secured the services of an expert, with special experience of the Louisiana rice industry, who is now attached to the Siamese agricultural department.

KINDLY SENTIMENTS.

Mr. Westergaard has an intimate knowledge of the Malay Peninsula. He has visited a number of the States. Nothing could be more cordial than his complimentary references to the British administration of Malaya. He expressed the best of wishes for the increased prosperity of the states the suzerainty over which Siam lately relinquished. At no distant date Mr. Westergaard hopes to pay a visit to Kuala Lumpur for himself while changes had been introduced.

Having been out of Siam for some months he was not in a position to speak authoritatively with regard to the details of Siam's railway policy. It was quite certain, however, that no outside concessions would be granted; Siam had no reason to depart from the policy she adopted some years ago of making and working her own railways. The idea of the Siamese authorities when he left was to lose no time in constructing the cross-country line between the Bangkok-Singapore on the east and Truong on the west. Beyond the railway would connect with Bangkok, and in time, of course, the Siamese lines would be linked with those of the Malay States.

A WELL-WISHER OF PENANG.

Mr. Westergaard is a firm believer in Penang's future. He pointed to its rich hinterland and advantageous geographical position. It was, he remarked, the natural port for shipping the produce, agricultural and mineral, of the central and upper parts of the Peninsula and the opening up of the coast provinces and projected railway extensions ought to tell immensely in favour of Penang. Its potentialities were great and there was no port in the Farther East that had such good reason to look forward with confidence to an era of steady expansion and permanent advancement.

VICE ADMIRAL SIR ALFRED WINSLOE.

Vice-Admiral Sir Alfred Winslow with a party of about 20 officers including his staff and Captains of all the warships on H.B.M. China Station, left Port Arthur early on the morning of July 16th by a special train for Chongchitzu Junction and showed the visitors over the battlefield and on their return journey entertained the latter to a dinner on the party arrived at Dairen at 2 p.m. and drove about the town. The Vice-Admiral and his party left for Port Arthur at 5 p.m. and sailed thence for Weihai.

INVASION BY AIRSHIP.

A German dirigible which left Cologne at midnight on the night of June 19th caused an unpleasant surprise by descending at Eiterbeck, a military depot near Brussels, at about half-past four next morning, after an aerial voyage which was remarkable for its steadiness and facility.

The case with which this German airship crossed the frontiers of two countries after leaving Cologne and performed certain difficult evolutions before descending at the Eiterbeck Barracks, emphasises the almost startling development of aerial navigation.

The airship, which is called the *Clouth*, carried three men—Captain Kleist, who was in command, a son of the constructor, and an engineer. It travelled at an average speed of thirty-five miles an hour and at an altitude of about 800 feet.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

A MEETING of Members interested in procuring Subscription Grilles for the next Race Meeting will be held at the Office of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB, on SATURDAY next, 23rd instant, at 12 Noon.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1910. [842]



TENDERS.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of Miscellaneous Materials (FIREWOOD, LIME, WHITE, CHARCOAL, BROOMS, BAMBOO MATERIALS, etc., etc.) to H.M. NAVAL YARD, Hongkong, for a period of 12 Months from the 1st August, 1910.

Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the NAVAL STORE OFFICER, H.M. NAVAL YARD, and should be returned not later than Noon on the 25th July, 1910.

A deposit of One Hundred Dollars (\$100) will be required from persons tendering. This will be returned in the event of non-acceptance of tender.

The right is reserved of rejecting all or any Tenders and of accepting any portion of a Tender.

EDGAR WATTS,
Naval Store Officer.

H.M. Naval Yard,
Hongkong, 19th July, 1910. [843]

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AUSTRALIAN SHEEP'S

KIDNEYS

60 CENTS PER DOZ.

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DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

GENTLEMEN: WE HAVE SOMETHING TO SUIT YOU!

JUST UNPACKED A FINE STOCK of Gentlemen's & HOSE (SOCKS) assorted Shade and Designs, also HOSE GARTERS, BRACES, SCARF PINS, STUD and SLEEVE BUTTONS. Best Quality of PEARL BUTTONS, WAIST COATS and COATS, FANCY NECK TIES and SCARFS, DRESS TIES, Black and White, HANDKERCHIEFS, PLAIN and EMBROIDERED, COTTON and LINEN DRESSING HAIR BRUSHES and COMBS, etc., etc.

HOOSAIN-ALI & Co.,
No. 14, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 18th July, 1910. [707]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDERS and OILED SHOTS. From No. 10 to 55SG, at \$5, \$7 and \$7.50 per 100, SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co
Hongkong, 26th October, 1905. [545]

AUTOMATIC BROWNING POCKET PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.65 m.m.
With CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES
FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. [33]

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of every Description in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [546]

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LONG FLAX
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PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LTD.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$3.50 per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1910, will be Payable on FRIDAY, 29th July, on which Date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 20th to FRIDAY, 29th July, both dates inclusive during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1910. [823]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LTD.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$1.00 per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1910, will be Payable on FRIDAY, 29th July, on which Date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 20th to FRIDAY, 29th July, both dates inclusive during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

The HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LTD.

The WEST POINT BUILDING, LTD.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1910. [824]

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY SHAREHOLDERS MEETING of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 9th August, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, confirming the appointment of Directors, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 26th July to 9th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1910. [825]

CHINA LIGHT AND POWER CO., LTD.

LOST.

CERTIFICATE of 100 Shares standing in the Register of this Company in the name of ARTHUR GEORGE SELWYN MANNESS has been LOST.

Notice is HEREBY GIVEN that Duplicate Certificate for the said 100 Shares will be issued one month hence, and that the Original Certificate unless produced within that period will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1910. [775]

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS ARE SAVED BY THE EXPENDITURE OF AS MANY CENTS.

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the Wood and Brickwork Preservative which really does what is claimed for it. IT IS ABSOLUTE DEATH TO THE WHITE ANT.

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ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.,
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Hongkong, 4th July, 1910. [800]

TO LET.

NO. 14, SEYMOUR TERRACE, from 1st July.

Apply to—
COMPTON DEPT.,
Care of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 7th June, 1910. [724]

FURNISHED SUITES.

DRAWING ROOM, BED ROOM and BATH, with Board. Tennis Court. To be Opened October 1st.

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Mrs. OUTERBRIDGE,
5, Kintyre Terrace, Kowloon.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1910. [841]

TO LET.

SELF-Contained FLATS, NATHAN ROAD, Kowloon, with Gas, Electric Light and Telephone in each Flat.

Apply to—
J. HENNESSEY SMITH,
No. 4, Ice House Street.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1910. [795]

TO LET.

NO. 3, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.

A HOUSE, in Knutsford Terrace.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1910. [325]

TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 21, CONDUIT ROAD, Clifton Gardens.

GODOWNS, 151 to 155, PRAYA EAST, OFFICES No. 2, Connaught Road, 3rd Floor.

A HOUSE in Wong Nei Chong Road, No. 4, RIFON TERRACE, OFFICES in YORK BUILDING, No. 10, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS, Praya East, corner of Observation Place. The Trams stop at the door.

Also New EUROPEAN FLATS, adjoining the new Seaman's Institute, Praya East.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 9th July, 1910. [87]

TO LET.

OFFICES, Hotel Mansions.

Apply to—
HENRY HUMPHREYS,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1910. [151]

TO LET.

1st SEPTEMBER.

BOWEN ROAD, Western Block of DWELLING HOUSES, at present occupied as Artillery Officer's Quarters. Suitable for Boarding House.

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ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.,
14, Des Vaux Road Central,
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1910. [363]

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IN No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Victoria Building, ROOMS suitable for Offices.

One GODOWN in MASON'S LANE.

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DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 8th March, 1910. [95]

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NO. 156, PRAYA EAST, from 1st June.

OFFICES, at No. 2, PRINCE STREET, from 1st July.

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Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1910. [706]

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King's Buildings.

OFFICES facing the Harbour lately in occupation of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

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Hongkong, 1st July, 1910. [89]

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OFFICES in Des Vaux Road, Central, corner of Ice House Street.

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Messrs. PERCY SMITH & FLEMING,
5, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1910. [440]

TO LET—AT MACAO.

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C. A. R. D'ASSUMPCAO,
75, Praia Grande, MACAO.
Hongkong, 6th June, 1910. [802]

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A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE in Kowloon, with use of Tennis Court, from 1st June, 1910.

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FOR SALE—TOR CROSS, at Peak, commanding a magnificent View of the Harbour and Adjacent Islands.

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Hongkong, 9th July, 1910. [91]

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Hongkong, 1st July, 1910. [88]

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Hongkong, 1st December, 1909. [790]

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Hongkong, 29th June, 1910. [782]

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WM. DICKSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1910. [109]

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A. KOHN,
Manager.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [22]

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EVAN ORRISTON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1910. [21]

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On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 1/2 per annum
" " " 6 " 3 1/2 "
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TAKESHI TAKAMOTO,
Manager.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1901. [393]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS—
SHANGHAI £15,000,000
SINGAPORE £15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPERTIES £15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
G. BALLOCH, Esq.—Chairman.
ROBERT SHAW, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
F. H. ARNOLD, Esq., J. A. LLOYD, Esq., J. W. BARNES, Esq., F. LEE, Esq., Andrew Forbes, Esq., G. H. MATHURAN, Esq., Hon. Mr. H. K. KESWICK, E. SHELTON, Esq., C. B. LEMMON, Esq., H. A. SIBB, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. E. H. HUNT.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED. On Current Accounts at the rate of Two per cent per annum on the daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STARR,
Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1910. [18]

BANKS

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balance \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
N. J. STARR,
Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1910. [19]

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCH HANDELSBANK.

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK).
ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorized Capital Fl. 15,000,000 (£1,250,000).
Subscribed Capital Fl. 12,378,100 (£1,031,500).
Reserve Fund Fl. 2,754,338.09 (£229,528).

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.
HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA.

FOORTHCOMING EVENTS.
 Saturday, 23rd July—A Meeting of Hongkong Jockey Club, Noon.
 Saturday, 23rd July—Annual Promenade Concert at Kowloon Cricket Club, 9 P.M.
 Tuesday, 26th July—Eighty-Eighth Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting of Hongkong, Canton and Mainland Steamboat Co., Ltd., Noon.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
AYMERIC, British str., 2789, James Boyd, 19th July—Manila 16th July, Hong—Doddwell & Co.
BENGLURU, British str., 1234, S. McMillan, 19th July—London via Port 5th June, General—Gibb, Livingstone & Co.
BINGO MARU, Japanese str., 3,975, S. J. G. Parsons, 19th July—Colombo via Singapore 13th July, Bone, Mead and Twist-Order.
CADILLAC, British str., 3,302, McKay, 19th July—New York 20th May, Petroleum—Standard Oil Co.
DEVAYONGSE, German str., 1,050, F. Behlwaldt, 19th July—Bangkok 12th July, Rice and Meal—Butterfield & Swire.
HALDIS, Norwegian str., 1,045, G. Salberg, 19th July—Bangkok via Swatow 9th July, Rice and General—China Steam S. N. Co.
HITACHI MARU, Japanese str., 4,153, N. Matheson, 19th July—Singapore 14th July—General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
INVERLIP, British str., 2,806, Hand, 19th July—Manila 17th July—Doddwell & Co.
LONGSHIPS, British str., 2,842, J. Tuckler, 19th July—Moji 13th July, Coal—Bradley & Co.
MANDARIN MARU, Japanese str., 3,245, K. Yamamoto, 18th July—Mitsui 13th July, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
NIPPON MARU, Japanese str., 3,452, H. S. Smith, 19th July—San Francisco 21st June, General—T. K. K.
ONABAY, British str., 1,234, E. J. Buller, 19th July—Hongkong 17th July—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
PAKIAI, German str., 1,018, G. Gathemann, 18th July—Bangkok 10th July, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE.
 19th July.
BENGLURU, British str., for Nagasaki.
C. Diederichsen, German str., for Hoihow.
Haiyang, British str., for Swatow.
Japan, British str., for Singapore.
Josida Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
Locken, German str., for Swatow.
Manche, French str., for Haiphong.
Mishima Maru, Japanese str., for Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

19th July.
AMIGO, German str., for Swatow.
ARABIA, German str., for Singapore.
GREENHALL, British str., for Shanghai.
GREENHALL, British str., for Amoy.
HAIFAN, British str., for Swatow.
HAIFAN, French str., for Peking.
INADA MARU, Japanese str., for Keelung.
KWANGLOO, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
MAUBANG, British str., for Sadohau.
POLINERSEN, French str., for Shanghai.
STENTON, British str., for Shanghai.
SUNGLANG, British str., for Cebu.
TEAN, British str., for Manila.
TONKIS, French str., for Europe, &c.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. **Bengalur** reports: Moderate to fresh S.W. winds.
 The German str. **Devayongse** reports: Fine weather and smooth sea.
 The British str. **Aymeric** reports: Strong S.W. monsoon, rough sea and cloudy weather.
 The German str. **Pakia** reports: During the trip we had a strong S.W. monsoon with rain squalls, heavy westerly wind away from Swatow, heavy westerly wind with rain squalls.
 The British str. **Longships** reports: Strong N.E. wind to Turnabout; thence strong S.W. wind, moderate sea, overcast and squally to port.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
STEAM FOR
RIUME AND TRIESTE (Direct).
 Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
 (Taking Cargo at through rates to the Brazils, to PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LRYANT, YENIOS, and ADRIATIC PORTS.)

THE Company's Steamship
"PERSIA"
 Capt. P. Girgerich, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 27th July, P.M.
 This Steamer has capital accommodation for passengers, electric light, electric fan in all cabins, and carries a doctor.
 For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to
SANDER, WIELER & Co.,
 Agents,
 Hongkong, 6th July, 1910. [3]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE
 (WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABAR COAST).
 Proposed Sailing from Hongkong.
 For NEW YORK.
S.S. "GHAZIE"... On 30th July.
 For Freight and further information, apply to
DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 7th July, 1910. [810]

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.
 For BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.
 (With Liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).
"WRAY CASTLE"... On or about 6th August.
 For freight and further information apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
 General Agents.
 Hongkong, 15th July, 1910. [821]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAME.	FLAG & REG.	BERTH.	CAPTAIN.	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
LONDON, HAMBURG & ANTWERP.	GLENDORCH	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. W. Gordon, R.N.R.	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	On 22nd inst.
LONDON, &c. via SUEZ CANAL.	DELHI	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. G. Cubitt, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 23rd inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	SOMALI	Brit. str.	1 m.	Brahmer	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 23rd inst.
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c.	SITHONIA	Ger. str.	1 m.	Sachs	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 23rd inst.
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c.	SEGOWIA	Ger. str.	1 m.		HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 23rd inst.
COPENHAGEN & ST. PETERSBURG	INDYEN	Dan. str.	1 m.		MELCHERS & Co.	On 23rd inst.
COPENHAGEN	SIAM	Dan. str.	1 m.		HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 23rd inst.
HAYRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	BRASLIA	Ger. str.	1 m.	Eller	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 23rd inst.
HAYRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	1 m.	W. Thomsen	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	ATSUBA MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Machlow	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 23rd inst.
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	ERBERT SIMONS	Ger. str.	1 m.	Girard	MELCHERS & Co.	On 23rd inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	KAGA MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	M. Hagino	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst.
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SAKOTIA	Ger. str.	1 m.	Balle	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 23rd inst.
TRIESTE, &c. via SINGAPORE, &c.	LUESOW	Ger. str.	1 m.	W. Bertling	MELCHERS & Co.	On 23rd inst.
NEW YORK, via SUEZ CANAL.	PERSEA	Aus. str.	1 m.	P. Girgerich	SANDER, WIELER & Co., Ltd.	On 23rd inst.
NEW YORK	INDRADO	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. H. Lee	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	On 23rd inst.
BOSTON & NEW YORK via PORTS & SUEZ CANAL.	WEAY CASTLE	Aus. str.	1 m.		SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	On 23rd inst.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	1 m.		CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 23rd inst.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. Boyd	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 23rd inst.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, &c., Tacoma, &c.	AYMERIC	Brit. str.	1 m.		CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 23rd inst.
VANCOUVER (Direct).	TAMBA MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	K. Sato	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via KEELEUNG, &c.	CHIGAGO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	I. Goto	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst.
CALLAO, IQUIQUE, &c. via JAPAN PORTS, &c.	KIYO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.		OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. W. Eddy	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	F. Yag	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	1 m.	F. Leake	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	KUMANO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	N. Matheson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	1 m.	F. Leake	MELCHERS & Co.	On 23rd inst.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	KUMANO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	N. Matheson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAPUN	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. Boyd	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 23rd inst.
JAPAN	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.		CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 23rd inst.
CHONGSHING	HUIHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.		CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 23rd inst.
CHONGSHING	YUNYAN	Brit. str.	1 m.		CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 23rd inst.
CHONGSHING	SILBIA	Aus. str.	1 m.		CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 23rd inst.
CHONGSHING	BINGO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.		CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 23rd inst.
CHONGSHING	CHOSHUN MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.		CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 23rd inst.
CHONGSHING	CHERAN	Brit. str.	1 m.		CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 23rd inst.
CHONGSHING	LIHAN	Brit. str.	1 m.		CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 23rd inst.
CHONGSHING	KUSANG	Brit. str.	1 m.		CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 23rd inst.
CHONGSHING	PRINZ LUDWIG	Ger. str.	1 m.		CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 23rd inst.
CHONGSHING	NUHIA	Brit. str.	1 m.		CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 23rd inst.
CHONGSHING	SAXONIA	Ger. str.	1 m.		CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 23rd inst.
CHONGSHING	INDYEN	Dan. str.	1 m.		CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 23rd inst.
CHONGSHING	SEPIA	Ger. str.	1 m.		CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 23rd inst.
CHONGSHING	THIEN	Brit. str.	1 m.		CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 23rd inst.
CHONGSHING	BANGA	Brit. str.	1 m.		CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 23rd inst.
CHONGSHING	JOHNS MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.		CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 23rd inst.
CHONGSHING	DAIWIN MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.		CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 23rd inst.
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CHONGSHING	HAIFANG	Brit. str.	1 m.		CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 23rd inst.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	ASSAYE	18 AM, 22nd	July	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	DELHI	Noon, 23rd	July	See Special Advertisement.
TAKAO, SHANGHAI, PUKOW, HANKOW, TAIK and MOJI	Capt. Collyer	About 27th	July	Freight only.
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSHALLS	SOMALI	3 PM, 28th	July	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NUBIA and YOKOHAMA	Capt. F. J. Fox	About 28th	July	Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent

Hongkong, 19th July, 1910.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE	REMARKS
TSINGTAU, CHEFOO & NEWCHANG	"YUNAN"	On 20th July, 4 P.M.		
CHIEFOO, TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 21st July, 4 P.M.		
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 21st July, 4 P.M.		
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 24th July, 4 P.M.		
ILOLO & CEBU	"KAFONG"	On 25th July, 4 P.M.		
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"CHANGSHA"	On 27th July, 4 P.M.		

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Saloons. A fully qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Saloons and Dining Saloon.

EAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI" "CHEYAN", "CHINHUA" and "LINAN" with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Saloons and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo at through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passenger must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 O'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

FARE, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN.

TELEPHONE 36.

For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1910.

EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.,

ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOK

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

GOTHENBURG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING
HANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"INDIAN"	End of July.
COPENHAGEN	"SIAM"	End of July.
COPENHAGEN and ST. PETERSBURG	"INDIAN"	End of August.

For Further Particulars, apply to

MELOHRS & CO.,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1910.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIPS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIYANG"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	SATURDAY, 23rd July, at 3 P.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Pasmore	TUESDAY, 26th July, at 10 A.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 29th July, at 10 A.M.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 Days).

"HAIYANG"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	WED'DAY, 20th July, at 10 A.M.
"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	THURSDAY, 21st July, at 10 A.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	SUNDAY, 24th July, at 10 A.M.

* The ss. "Haiyang" will not call at Swatow. Steamers will arrive at Swatow from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier). During the Months of July, August and September, a Special Reduction of 50% on Fares to Foochow and Return will be Allowed.

For Freight and Passage apply to

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1910.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE	REMARKS
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Wedday, 20th July, Noon.		
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 22nd July, 4 P.M.		
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	"KUSANG"	Tuesday, 26th July, Noon.		
TIENTSIN	"CHEONGSHING"	Tuesday, 26th July, Noon.		
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Thursday, 28th July, Noon.		
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 29th July, 4 P.M.		

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 8 DAYS.

The Steamers "KUSANG", "NAMSANG" and "YUENSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

* Taking Cargo at through Bills of Lading to Yagatae Ports, Chao, Tientsin & Newchawang via Tientsin, and to all other ports.

* Taking Cargo at through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad, Datu, Singapore, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
GENERAL MANAGER

Hongkong, 20th July, 1910.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE HAMBURG.

EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.

For SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA:

S.S. SAXONIA	28th July.
S.S. SPEZIA	12th Aug.
S.S. ALESIA	26th Aug.
S.S. AMBRIA	8th Sept.

Further Particulars, apply to—

Hongkong, 12th July, 1910.

HOMeward.

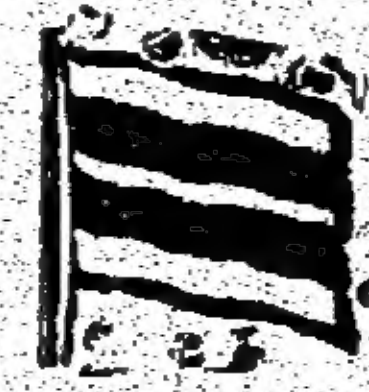
For ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:	S.S. SITHONIA	23rd July.
For HAVRE & LONDON:	S.S. BRASILIA	25th July.
For ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:	S.S. MECKLENBURG	29th July.
For ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:	S.S. REGOVIA	10th Aug.
For HAVRE & LONDON:	S.S. SCANDIA	17th Aug.
For ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:	S.S. SAXONIA	1st Sept.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong Office.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	KAGA MARU Capt. M. Hingino	7,000	WED'DAY, 3rd Aug., at Daylight
	ATSUTA MARU Capt. Wm. Thomson	9,000	WED'DAY, 17th Aug., at Daylight

VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE	KAMAKURA MARU Capt. J. Nagao	7,000	SATURDAY, 13th Aug., from Kobe
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VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU Capt. K. Sato	7,000	TUESDAY, 15th Aug., at 4 P.M.
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SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi	6,000	FRIDAY, 5th Aug., at Noon
	KUMANO MARU Capt. M. Winkler	6,000	FRIDAY, 2nd Sept., at Noon

SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	BINGO MARU Capt. S. J. G. Parsons	7,000	WED'DAY, 20th July
	HITACHI MARU Capt. N. Mathieson	7,000	THURSDAY, 21st July, at Noon

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	CEYLON MARU Capt. Fred. Pynes	6,000	TUESDAY, 26th July
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NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KUMANO MARU Capt. M. Winkler	6,000	WED'DAY, 3rd Aug., at Noon
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CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

BETWEEN

HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing "Aki Maru" 30th May, ending 30th September, 1910.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd CLASS) AVAILABLE FOR 3 MONTHS.

Yokohama Return. Kobe Return. Moji Return. Nagasaki Return.

1st CLASS	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

With Option of rail between Calling Ports in Japan.

* Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. * Cargo only. * Carries Deck Passengers.

* Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd Class through Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1910.

T. KUSUMOTO,
MANAGER

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR

CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, etc., via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO and SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).

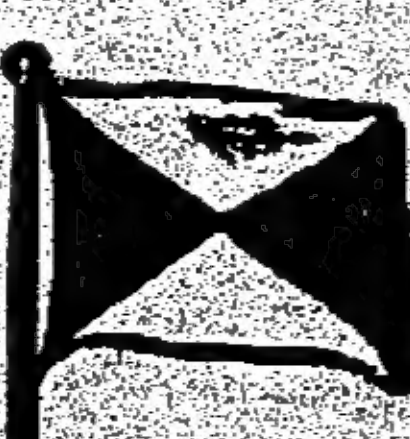
S.S. KIYO MARU	17,200 tons gross	Sail Aug. 25th, at Noon.
S.S. BUZO MARU	10,500 "	" Oct. 22nd, at Noon.
S.S. HONGKONG MARU	11,000 "	" Dec. 21st, at Noon.

For particulars apply to

N. YAMADA, Acting Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, Ltd.'s Building.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1910.



CHINA AND MANILA

STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
ZAFIRO	2540	A. Fraser	Manila	On 23rd July, Noon.
EUBI	2640	E. Rodger	Manila	On 30th July, Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1910.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TIJIKINI	JAVA	Second half of July	SHANGHAI	Second half of July
TILIWONG	JAPAN	Second half of July	JAVA	Second half of July
TUIPANAS	JAVA	Second half of July	JAPAN	Second half of July
TUIMAH	JAPAN	First half of Aug.	JAVA	First half of Aug.
TJIBODAS	JAVA	First half of Aug.	SHANGHAI	First half of Aug.
TJILATJAP	JAVA	Second half of Aug.	JAPAN	Second half of Aug.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Yok Buildings, 1st Floor.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1910.

Telephone No. 375.

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration).

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND

RAILWAY AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	TONS (Gross reg.)	LEAVES
TACOMA via KEELUNG, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"CHICAGO MARU" Capt. I. Goto	6,182	WED'DAY, 10th Aug., at Noon
	"TACOMA MARU" Capt. M. Yamamoto	6,178	WED'DAY, 7th Sept., at Noon

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for Steerage Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Packages. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES
ANPING & TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY	"JOSHIN MARU" Capt. Y. Yamamoto	WED'DAY, 20th July, at Noon
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW	"CHOSHUN MARU" Capt. T. Suruga	THURSDAY, 21st July, at Noon
TAMBUI via SWATOW, AMOY	"DAIJIN MARU" Capt. Y. Kuzumaki	SUNDAY, 24th July, at 10 A.M.

Special Reduction of 25 per cent. will be allowed for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers to Shanghai in connection with the Nanking Exposition from June 1st, 1910.

Fair Speed. Superior Passenger Accommodation. Electric Light throughout. First Class Cuisine.

The Newly Built Steamers: "CHOSHUN MARU" and "DAIJIN MARU" have First Class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

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T. ARIMA,
MANAGER

THOS. COOK & SON,

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS,
BANKERS, &c.

CHIEF OFFICE.—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C. TICKETS to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

OFFICIAL AGENTS for the OBERAMMERGAU PASSION

PLAYS of 1910, AND THE ANGLO-JAPANESE EXHIBI-

TION of 1910.

Head Office for the Far East—

16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

Japan Office—

32, WATER STREET, YOKOHAMA.

O. B. ICE

Made from distilled water only. Quadruplicate filtration. Absolute purity assured. Plant open to inspection at all times.

ORIENTAL BREWERY, LTD.

BREWERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF ICE.

DEPOT: 55 & 57, DES VŒUX ROAD.

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